



IN THE LACE HATS

STYLE THAT IS NOT BECOMING TO ALL.

Pictureque Style of Millinery Must Be Regarded with Something of Caution—Pompoms of Various Character Now Worn.

Unless the pictureque lace hat built on the well known Charlotte Corday model is becoming from every point of view it should not be attempt-



Lace Hat Trimmed with Pompons.

ed as a fashion of millinery. The style is trying to any but the pictureque type and the size of the hat gives it a topheavy look when sur-

EASILY MADE AT HOME.

Dainties for Which Little Expenditure Is Required.

No end of attractive collars, girdles, belts and bodices are seen in the shops, and almost all are extremely dainty. These little things cost no end of money if bought ready-made, but they may be copied by the clever woman for half the cost.

Of course, some of the little collars, bows, jabots, etc., are moderate in price, but one needs many of them in order to look dainty and fresh. Moreover, the prettiest of these accessories are often surprisingly expensive, thanks to the real lace and handwork bestowed upon them.

The popularity of wide frills around the throat increases steadily, though this fashion is not generally becoming. Parisians go with throats swathed high in fluffy frills and ruffles, a concession to the directorate modes of the day, and the most exclusive shops echo this Parisian note by displaying much of the frilled neckwear. For the woman to whom it is becoming it is most piquant and charming, but length and slenderness of throat are absolutely essential to successful wearing of such neck ornaments.

High close collars of finely tucked net or lingerie or of lace are cut down in front and run up to exaggerated height behind the ears and at the back. The top of such a collar is finished with a rather wide plaited or shirred frill, which stands out around the chin and droops more or less over the collar.

Sometimes a corresponding but wider frill finishes the bottom of the collar as well, the plaiting falling downward over the blouse. Sometimes a narrow eravat is the bottom finish, and this may be a narrow tie of silk or fine lawn or mull, embroidered on the ends and tying in a dainty little bow under the chin. The display of accessories intended for ornamenting of the bodice is unusually large and varied this season, and the ingenious woman should be able to freshen almost any old frock—not too hopelessly out of date—with the aid of some one of these girdles made of flowered ribbon and silk.

SCENTED BUDS FOR THE BATH.

Real Luxury That is Now Within the Reach of All.

A perfumed bath is the top notch of luxury, and it is more refreshing than plain soap and water. The woman who sighs after a scented bath is now delighted in the little perfumed buds that are sold for this purpose.

They first came out in very tiny form for finger bowls and were used instead of natural petals, as they gave a much sweeter perfume.

Now some of the druggists have these buds in larger forms in boxes

mounting a small head. The fact that it is the style best suited for wearing with the prevailing mode of dress but adds to its popularity, and inflicts a sad blow on the woman who would be fashionable and picturesque if she could, but knows she dare not attempt anything so striking.

This mushroom style of hat requires a soft and rather full arrangement of the hair, especially at the back of the neck, where it is necessary to fill out the space under the brim where it droops from a crown extending unusually far in the back. Some of these charming and dainty summer hats are made with a brim much narrower in front than anywhere else, and one that widens very decidedly at the sides and back until the edge of the lace, net or batiste brim falls almost to the shoulders. There is something so distinctly dainty and feminine in this drooping frill that it appeals at once to all women.

Where such an arrangement does not prove becoming then the droop must be sacrificed and a more even brim selected.

Lace or net is usually employed in the construction of this summery millinery. An allover lace makes a charming hat with the brim fashioned of a straight ruffle neatly hemmed; or scalloped edging, such as is shown in the illustration, may be used for the brim and an allover lace to match made in to a wide crown.

For late summer hats soft pompoms in light colors will be worn, a cluster of three being placed at the left of the front and plaited folds of net or ribbon draped loosely around the crown. When selecting the pompoms a smarter character is given to the hat if they are varied in shade or color. Two light ones and a dark one make a good combination, or the three may be of entirely different but harmonizing colors.

holding 25, either of different scents or all of the same odor.

Two of them dropped into a bathtub full of water will give a delightful perfume, and no woman can fail to feel more refreshed after a day of heat and fatigue if she goes to the expense of having such a bath.

The buds are in the form of wafers, and they are heavily scented, so that when they dissolve in the water it is as though a bottle of extract had been poured in.

By the way, a box of these would make a charming Christmas gift for a fastidious friend. A woman may not want to use extract on her handkerchief or her skin, but she is a Spartan indeed who would refuse the sweetness of a perfumed bath.

CHIC COAT OF PONGEE.



Pongee has been a prime favorite all season and especially in this so regarding summer coats. The above illustration portrays a good-looking model in this material with inlaid brown velvet collar and cuffs, and stitched pocket flaps on each side.

For Those with Pale Lips.

Pale lips are a sign that their owner does not get enough fresh air. Deep breathing of fresh air will bring the color to the lips and make them red. Do not bite the lips to make them red, for this will only bring the color to them temporarily, and in the long run it makes them coarse and colorless.



LEAN-TO TANK SHELTER.

It Will Prove Desirable Protection Both for Summer and Winter.

Where stock are provided with drinking water in a tank in the barnyard some form of protection is advisable, not only from dirt and straw but also from extreme hot or cold



The Lean-To Tank Shelter.

weather. If the tank adjoins a larger building the shelter can be constructed with greater economy and the protection afforded will be more secure.

The shelter shown in the accompanying sketch was made of second grade hemlock with 2x4's for the framework. The doors may be made to swing either in or out.

DIP THE LAMBS.

Unless You Do You Cannot Be Free from Ticks.

Shepherds are universally complaining of the wide prevalence of ticks. No flocks are free from the pest except those that are dipped each year. I have been able to keep practically clear of them by dipping the lambs each spring after ewes have been shorn, writes a correspondent of Farm and Home.

As soon as this shearing is completed the ticks go to the lambs on account of the better protection offered them by the long lamb wool. One dipping may do, but it is best to be sure about it by dipping the lambs the second time about 12 days after the first.

I have always used a strong tobacco dip, although I have no doubt that some of the commercial dips are all right. I get tobacco stems of cigar manufacturers. I fill a 200-pound fertilizer sack as full of them as I can, and then put sack and all into a kettle of water and boil thoroughly.

While this liquor is still milkwarm I dip the lambs into it and hold them under it for one minute, all but the head. By squeezing the liquor in and out of the wool thoroughly, and allowing it to drain back into the kettle, 50 gallons will suffice for 50 lambs.

To do the work quickly requires two men, one to hold the fore legs and head and the other the hind legs. By all means do not let this dipping go over until fall, for you will then have fattened the ticks, but never the lambs.

CHANGING WORK.

Farmers Would Find It to Their Interests to Help Each Other Out.

The silo filling season is here. Now is the time when every neighborhood should thoroughly appreciate the spirit of co-operation. The time was when we used to change work plowing, planting, haying, harvesting and threshing. With the advent of improved machinery farmers have become more independent of each other and have not looked to their neighbors for help. There is no time when the spirit of friendly co-operation is more to be desired than during the silo filling season. It does not take a large force of men, but it is much better if those in the immediate neighborhood should work together. It frequently happens that more teams are needed than one farm affords and it is cheaper at this season of the year to change work than to hire.

I sometimes think, writes a farmer correspondent, that we are becoming too independent. It would be better if we would look to our friends and neighbors for more help. I feel sure that the social life of the community would be improved by such a practice.

In these hot days the shade in the wood pasture is very excellent for the hogs.

WHY NOT MORE SHEEP?

A Query Which Every Farmer Should Thoughtfully Consider.

Probably the main reason more farmers do not keep sheep is because they do not understand them. You ask them why, and one will say sheep will not pay on high-priced land; another will say cattle and hogs will make more profit; another, they require too much fencing, and still another will aver that they are too much bother. Are all these objections well grounded? Ask the man who has been raising sheep for the last five years. He will tell you that sheep will yield as good if not better profit than any other class of live stock, considering the expense one is put to in getting started and for care.

Sheep bring in profits from two sources—namely, lambs and wool. Not only are they valuable in that way, but there is no other class of live stock that will return such a large amount of fertility to the soil. They have fitly been termed "the golden hoof that enriches the soil." As to the high-priced land proposition, if they did not pay it is not probable they would be kept continuously on some of the highest-priced farms in England, says Good-sall's Farmer. Of course it is hard to make a farmer in the corn belt, with land at \$100 or more per acre, believe this, for he has grown up to the idea of raising corn and feeding cattle.

While the profits from sheep raising are not always constant and will at times cease to be a profit, says the Farmers' Voice, the same is true with other classes of live stock. At present the prices of sheep and lambs on our markets are not as good as they were a few months ago, but the man who is in the business to stay will undoubtedly see better conditions in the not far distant future. High prices for feed are somewhat of a handicap to feeders of all kinds of live stock, and this may be one of the years when the profits are not so big. But it is the man who keeps as it who makes the money. Good management will count for as much if not more with the flock as with the herd of cattle or drove of hogs. The flocks that do not pay are the neglected ones—the ones kept by men who do not understand sheep. With the least trouble of any farm stock, the sheep with its two-fold source of income will build up the depleted farm and make the productive one grow bigger crops.

COWS EATING STRONG WEEDS.

When Pasturage Gets Short They Are Apt to Eat Weeds That Taint Milk.

Much trouble is experienced in some localities in the summer from cows eating strong weeds. When the grass is flush they eat the grass. It is only when the dry time of summer approaches that the cows turn to the weeds.

On pastures that are partly worn-out, the grass in the summer time becomes very dry from the fact that the soil is thin and the roots of the grass do not reach down to soil moisture. But the weeds have long roots and they reach far down into the moist soil and keep themselves supplied with moisture.

So the cows can find in the leaves and stems of the weeds more succulence than in the blades of grass. The eating of the weeds gives the milk a weedy flavor, and this is appreciated by the creameryman or the cheesemaker. It is impossible to make good butter or cheese out of such milk.

So, war should be made on the weeds or on the drought, declares the Farmers' Review. The weeds can be mown and partially kept down in that way. To make war on the drought, improve the pasture by plowing and fertilizing portions at a time. The richer the pasture, the better will it sustain itself against the drought.

Ordinarily shallow plowing is preferable to deep plowing, but as an anti-drought measure, deep plowing is good. The deeper the plowing the nearer will the bottom of the furrow be to soil water, and the easier it will be for the grass roots to get a constant supply of moisture for the grass. So long as the grass can get a supply of moisture it will keep green.

HAND FEED TROUGHS.

One Which Will Help in the Care of the Sheep.

The accompanying illustration from "Wallace's Farmer" gives the reader an idea of how a portable feed rack



The Portable Feed Trough.

for sheep and hogs may be constructed. The main advantage of this trough is that it prevents hogs from crowding one another while eating. And anyone who has ever fed swine will appreciate the value of this feature.

ANCIENT "FOOT FERRY."

Means of Communication Between Virginia and Maryland Shores.

Richmond, Va.—The "foot-ferry" is one of the ancient institutions that survive in the old and honorable town of Alexandria, Va. In all that long stretch of majestic river from the capital of the United States to great Chesapeake bay, there is neither bridge nor modern ferry between the Virginia and Maryland shores. Though the counties that border the Potomac on either side are populous and prosperous, communication between the



"Foot Ferry" Still in Use.

two sides of the river seems difficult to men not to the manor born, yet the conditions are accepted as natural and regular by natives.

Between Alexandria and the Maryland shore the Potomac is a mile wide. The Maryland lands are thickly settled. Because of circuitous roads the dwellers there must drive ten miles to Washington, whereas in a straight line the distance is but five. That country has yet to be traversed by a trolley line. Many of the people on the east side of the river cross to Alexandria and take steamboat or trolley to Washington. The means of communication between Alexandria, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, and the opposite shore, is a "foot-ferry"—or more accurately a hand ferry—for the ferry is a small boat rowed by a veteran river man. The boat is rigged with a sail and when the wind favors, which is not often, the ferryman rests on his oars. A trip is made every hour. When the accompanying picture was taken the sail was in use.

The ferryman is W. H. Wheatley. He has spent his life on the river and has been conducting the ferry for many years. He piles from a slip between two of the principal wharves in Alexandria and a decaying quay called "Fox's Ferry" on the other side. Fox's Ferry was a hustling place before the age of steam, a man named Fox operating an endless chain ferry across the river at that point.

GOODRICH NOW SENIOR OFFICER.

Rear Admiral Heads Active List with Retirement of Evans.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, commandant of the New York navy yard, who becomes the senior officer of the active list of the United States navy with the retirement of Admiral Evans, first saw service at the age of 17 while taking part in running down confederate commerce destroyers on the old fighting



ship, the Macedonian. His career has been a notable one, including service in two wars, directing the destruction of Cuban cables, the organization of the coast signal service, the direction for a time of the Naval War college and command of the Pacific squadron when it afforded signal assistance to the sufferers in the San Francisco earthquake. Admiral Goodrich was born in Philadelphia in 1847 and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1864.

Ah, Me!

"But how could you tell, darling, that I had never proposed to any other girl?"

"Because you were not married," she murmured rapturously and admiringly.—Judge.